## THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

FURTHER DETAILS RECEIVED. SEVENTY MEN KILLED IN ONE LOUISIANA PARISH -BALLOT-BOX STUFFING IN SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES-WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

The special telegrams of THE TRIBUNE from Washington contain further details in regard to the frauds and violence perpetrated in the late election in the South. In Caddo Parish, La., which was badly dragooned by armed companies of white men, seventy-five negroes were killed in pursuance of the policy of intimidation. It is now conceded that twelve were killed in one of the disturbances in Tensas Parish. In South Carolina, one solid Republican county, where the voting was peaceful, was carried by the Democrats by ballot-box stuffing. The President is reported to declare that a prosecution of the offending Democrats is not in conflict with his past policy

CADDO PARISH CARRIED BY VIOLENCE. SEVENTY-FIVE NEGROES KILLED IN THE PARISH-A PARTY OF 281 VOTERS COMPELLED TO WALK THIRTY-FIVE MILES - FRAULS AND INTIMIDA-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNG. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13,-At the late election. Caddo Parish in Louisiana was the scene of the murder of about seventy-five negroes, and of extraordipary frauds by the Democrats. Armed companies of Democrats patrolled the parish for several days before the election, shooting into the houses of negroes, and attempting to intimidate them from voting, and on the day of election worse incidents took

Albert Leonard, U. S. District-Attorney for the Northern District of Louisiana, has arrived here to confer with the Attorney-General as to the best practical means for bringing the offenders in this parish to justice. The story of Mr. Leonard to the Attorney-General and the President is substantially set forth in an interview held with him last evening. Mr. Leonard related the following facts:

"If a fair and peaceable election had been pessible Louisiana would have gone Republican by from 8,000 to 15,000 majority, and three, possibly four, Republican Congressmen would have been elected. My own personal experience of the election was limited to Cardo Parish. That parish had a registered vote of 1,673 whites, and nearly 2.800 blacks. Probably about one-third of the whites -at least 250-would have voted the Republican ticket, and they had announced their intention to do so. In a fair and peaceable election the Republicans would have carried the parish by from 2,250 to 2,500 majority. The vote as returned gave the Democrats a majority of 1,540. The Democrate openly took the election by force and fraud. There were twelve voting precincts in the parish. United States Supervisors were appointed for all of them by United States Judge Woods; but, except at two precincts in Shreveport, these supervisors were not allowed to witness, much less to scrutinize the election. They were told that they were not wanted, and of my personal knowledge, in some instances they were forcibly removed from the vicinity of the ballot-

"About a week before the election two military companies were organized in Shreveport and some in the country. These companies appeared on the streets with arms, and traversed the country roads. The night before election armed men travelled the country roads and fired into the houses of negroes, in many instances taking the negroes out and beat-

Ten days before the election the Republicans had much difficulty in holding their meeting at Spring Ridge, twenty miles from Shreveport. There were only 175 white men registered in the place, yet there was a large number of white persons there, the purpose of whose visit was not known. William Harper, a colored leader, tried to speak, but was denounced and interrupted by the wildest shouts from all quarters. Cries of "Kill him, kill him!" "Destroy the secondrel !" " End the Republican party here!" and "Kill the leaders !" were heard. I expected that they would kill Harper and then advance on me, me. A considerable body of them surged through the crowd, when I entered into a conference with their leaders. The Republican speakers remained silent. The persons making the attack were finally induced to desist. At last the Republican speakers left the place, and as they did so cries were again heard of "Kill them, kill them!" Some of the Democrats had their weapons in their hands, ready

'Trouble was prevented at a Republican meeting at Morningsport by the fact that a ferry-boat which was bringing across the lake a large number of Democrats bent on disturbing the meeting struck a snag, and this kept the party from arriving.

"This was the condition of affairs prior to the election. At the election, except in two or three instances where neuroes who could neither read nor write were appointed, all the election officers were The day before election the Returning officers and United States Supervisors were sent to every poll in the parish. At each polling place three boxes were provided, and the negro voters were told that they would have to vote for Congressmen in one box, for Representative and parish officers in another, and for ward officers in the other. I protested to the Commissioners against such a violation of the law, which only requires one box to be furnished, and I notified the negroes in attendance to deposit their entire ticket in the box designated to receive the vote for Sheriff, no matter what the Democratic election officials might say. The negroes gathered at the different boxes in large force demanding the chance to vote. The Commissioners claimed not to be able to find their names at particular boxes where they applied, cursed them violently for coming to vote where their names were not entered, and fairly drove them from the polls. I finally saw that the negroes were not to be allowed to vote, and I ad-

vised them to go home.

Serious trouble occurred at the polling place called Willet's School-house. There were registered there 315 negroes and twenty-two whites. The politing-box was placed on a bill near the Arkansas line. When the river is high it is necessary to travel lifty miles to reach this polling place from different parts of the parish. But the water this year was low, and it was possible for the negroes to arrive through the swamp, which is ordinarily impassable. The Republican candidate for Sheriff, accompanied by 281 of the 315 registered negroes, went through the swamp to this poll. They had to walk thirty-five miles and carry one day's provisions. They camped the night before the election at the polling place. During the night some of the armed white Democrats came and looked down upon the crowd, but did not attack it on account of the great number. The next day no Commissioners of Election appeared. Under the law the voters then elected Commissioners and proceeded to hold an election. They polled 256 Republican votes. As they had a limited amount of provisions the negroes started to march home through the swamp. ring the three Commissioners they had elected and four white men at the polling place. At 5 o'clock a body of fifty white Democrats, armed with guns, came down upon the polling place and demanded the box, and it was surrendered to them. A fierce assault was made upon
the Commissioners by the white company, the men
declaring that they would kill the Commissioners
and had come for that purpose. The latter then
left, followed by this armed mob until they were
lost in the swamp in the darkness.

"At the polling place known as Campo Bello violent scenes were enacted. The Republican candidate
for the Legislature was not permitted to approach
the pulls. Many Republicans were driven away.

and one coming back passed at frequent intervals squasts of armed white men who had picketed the road. The Democrats held Campo Bello as an armed organization, and their own newspapers admit that two white men and five or six negroes were killed in the road of the works and town at over a million dollars. admit that two white men and five or six negroes were killed in the precinet. A report was set affoat that one white Democrat had been killed by negroes at another precinet, and a company immediately started from Shreveport and another from the parish, and the Democratic papers admit that as a result of this movement sixteen more negroes were killed in that locality. A Republican who escaped from assault says that fifty to sixty more negroes were killed to his knowledge. The probability is that seventy-five negroes were killed in that locality alone, and the unburied bodies of many of them are being eaten by animals. Large numbers of negroes bave fled to the swamps.

'In this Parish of Caddot here were carpet-baggers running for office, and no negroes were nominated

To this Parisi of Caddot here were carper-bagacis running for office, and no negroes were nominated except for unimportant places. The Republican nominees were native Southern men, but the Democrats had openly announced that the Republicans should not be permitted to carry the election. The power of the Government will be necessary to bring the offenders to institute as from 250 to 300 men in Caddo Parish alone should be ar-rested. These men know that they can escape un-der the State law, and in no manner recognize the United States. It remains to be seen whether the Government has power to enforce its processes there."

Mr. Leonard expects soon to proceed to his own district, nuder specific instructions from the Gov-

THE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. A COUNTY WITH 1,500 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY MADE TO GIVE 2,800 DEMOCRATIC.

JEY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 13.-Commissioner Raum has received a letter from Internal Revenue Collector Brayton, of the South Carolina District, in which a graphic account is given of the frauds perpetrated over the State by the Democrats. Mr. Brayton's description of the tissue paper ballots agrees in every a respect with those received from other sources. He says in his letter: "This county was Republican in 1876, in spite of all the methods resorted to, by over 1,500 majority. I never saw the colored people vote more solidly than they did this year, and when the polls were closed they felt confident of success by 1.800 majority. Think of our consternation at the count when the Democratic majority was reported at over 2,800, at least 500 more than there are white voters 2,800, at least 500 mine than agers were observed during the voting often stirring up votes, but nothing was thought of it. Now it turns out it was a device to scatter the tissue votes that were put in by the quantity. Surely it would be better to have votes weighed instead of counted."

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT. THE PROSECUTION OF THE VIOLATORS OF THE LAW NOT IN CONFLICT WITH PAST UTTERANCES OF

THE PRESIDENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- It has been authoritatively stated to-night, on behalf of the President, that no change of his Southern policy is contemplated. So far as the relations of the General Government to all the States of the Union are concerned, the President remains in precisely the same attitude as he did when he entered the White The present condition of affairs in certain of the Southern States, whereby it appears that large numbers of citizens have been boldly denied the right to vote, simply calls for an impartial inforcement of the laws, and this duty is not regarded as one to be administered in a partisan "Had the situation been reversed," remarked the President, "I say now, as I have frequently said before, that the

duty would be the same, and would be met with the same firmness." The fact of the determination on the part of the Administration to make a vigorous prosecution of the violators of the law during the late election is not disputed; but it is claimed that this is in entire harmony with the policy heretofore pursued in the South as well as

Frederick Donglass, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, in an interview with a reporter of The Evening Star, to-day, said that two reporter of The Evening Star, to-day, said that two weeks before President Hayes came to Washington he met the President at Columbus. Ohio, and had a conversation with him about what had already been foreshadowed as his Southern policy. Mr. Hayes declared what he meant to do, and invited Mr. Douglass to express his opinion on the matter fully, which Mr. Douglass did. In conclusion, Governor Hayes is reported to have said: "If what I propose shall fail of the good results at which I aim, I shall certainly adopt some other course. In no event do I intend to abandon your race or to fell in extending to them the protection of the rights fail in extending to them the protection of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution."

MACKEY TO BE SUED FOR LIBEL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13 .- Two additional arrests were made to-day for offences against the laws of the United States at the recent elections. William L. Daggett, a prominent Democrat, who was charged, specially, with ballot-box stuffing, in a letter of ex-Congressman Mackey published in Northern newspapers, began proceedings to-day agains' Mackey for libel.

A SPECIAL TERM TO TRY CANVASSERS. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 13.-Chief Justice Randall has ordered a special session of the Supreme Court to convene at Tallahassee on Saturday next, when a petition for a mandamus against the County Canvassing Boards will be presented. Smith (colored), Inspector of Madison County, arrested yesterday, was bailed to-day in the sum of \$3,000.

THE KILLED IN TENSAS.

THE KILLING OF TWELVE NEGROES CONCEDED. NEW-OBLEANS, Nov. 13. - Colonel Frank Zacharle, who was sent by Governor Nichols as a special agent to Tensas, La., to report the true condition of af-fairs there, has returned and submitted a report. He says that notwithstanding the exaggerated reports from Tensas, he could only succeed in fluding that twelve negroes had been killed.

ACCUSED OF INFANTICIDE.

A YOUNG GIRL CHARGES HER BROTHER AND COUSIN WITH AN UNNATURAL CRIME,

John Flemming, a watchman in the employment of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rat road, at Hoboken, found the body of a child in a ditch at Henderson-st. crossing, four years ago. The remains were in such a stage of decomposition that it was im-possible to decide what caused its death, and the matter was dropped. Yesterday developments were made, which

possible to decide what caused its death, and the matter was dropped. Yesterday developments were made, which if true show that the child was murdered by its Inther. Eliza McHenry, Leonard Bradbury, her coustn, and Mrs. Kane were yesterday arrested and committed to the Hudson County Jell, upon a charge of murdering the child. Annie Bradbury, a sister of Leonard, was arrested and heid as a witness. Her story is as follows:

Four years ago Leonard Bradbury, his easter Annie, his brother and Eliza McHenry, his count, lived at First and Villow-sts., Hoboken, young Bradbury's parents having died a short time before. Leonard and his cousin, Mass McHenry, became vary intimate, and the young woman became a mother. Annie Bradbury claims that the body found by the watchman at the radroad crossing was that of the child of her own brother and counts, and that they nuraered it. After its birth, she claims, the parents turned the child over to Mrs. Kane, an old woman who hives on the edge of the meadows, making her understand that it must be disposed of in some manner. Mrs. Kane, it is said, returned in five days with the body of the child, which had been starved to death. The father then placed the body in the garret, where it remained for meanly a week, until the strend became unbearable. Then he forced his sister, she says, and Eliza McHenry to wrap the child's body in some papers; at modelight he left it in the diton, where it was found by the watchman. Miss McHenry afterward became the mother of another child, it is said, which is still alive. Leonard subsequently married another woman, and now lives in Second-st.

Miss Bradbury says she was forced to take a vow never to make public the truth in regard to the marder, her brother and oousin threateding her with instant death it she exposed them. Recently Eliza McHenry was arrested upon a charge of assaulting Annie Bradbury, was indicted by the Grand Jury, and heid to hall to await trial. Annie Bradbury was only ten years old when the cringe is said to have been committed

THE ALLENTOWN FURNACES TO CLOSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13,-The Allentown from Company resolved to suspend business tempora-rily to-day, and named November 29 as the date on which the stockholders are to meet to receive a statement of the financial condition of the company. The company has four furnaces in biast, and their stoppage will throw

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1878.

WASHINGTON.

THE REPORT OF GENERAL SHERMAN. A STRONG SUPERVISION OF THE INDIANS NEEDED

Washington, Nov. 13 .- General Sherman, in his annual report, refers to the reports of the different commanders of military departments. Among them. that of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, on the causes of Indian wars, will, he says, attract the first notice. To this report he invites close study, and he supplements what General Sheridan had to say points to the disappearance of the game, and save that the West, from being the pasture-ground millions of buffalo, clk, ctc., has passed into a farming country. He says many of the Indians prefer death to the toil of the farmer, and that it was hunger which drove the Bannacks and Cheyennes to

hunger which drove the Bannacks and Cheyennes to war this Sammer. He continues:

To convert these Indians into a pastoral race is the first step in the unward precrees of civilization—that of culture must be the next stace, though slower of realization. But in this direction is the sole hope of rescains any part of the nound Indians from utter annihilation. This end cannot be reached by means of the present peace agents, because persuasion is wasted on an Indian. There must not only be a show of force, but actual terce and subjection used. Force will be necessary to compel the "nound" to cultivate his own ground.

be necessary to compel the "nomad" to cultivate his own ground.

There is a wide distinction among the tribes, and each tribe must be dealt with according to its nature. Large descration to sumply food must be lodged with the President or somewhere else. Starvation will each year cause wars such as occurred this season with the Shoshones and Southern Chevennes. The army cannot foresee or prevent these wars. A' it can do after the Ladams break out, plander, steal and kill inamics families, is to pursue and capinute them in detail after infinite toil, then conduct them back to their reservations and turn them loose to return to the same game ad libitum. Congress alone can provide a remedy, and, if prevention be wiser than core, money and discretion must be lodged somewhere in time to prevent starvation.

The General reports that the ladam problem is not a single problem. Measures which would be wise in one instance would be folly in another, and whatever de-

instance would be folly in another, and whatever department of the Government is charged with the work must be armed, not only with force, but large discre, General Sterman concurs in the recommendation of General Schofield that the September appointments of West Point be discontinued, and further suggests that the new cadets be examined by the Academic Board early in June, and that no cadet be examined or admitted after the 1st of July. He questions however, the wisdom of the recommen-dation that the standard for the admission of cadets be raised. He thinks that an erropeous im. pression is common that the Academy will graduate more officers than are needed for the army. Experience

more officers than are needed for the army. Experience has shown, he says, that vacancies annually occur in the army to at least the number of sixty, which is more than the average of the graduatingclass.

The report shows that there are 7.829 calisted men in the ten regiments of cavairy in the army; 2.630 men in the ten regiments of artillery; and 11.205 in the twenty-five regiments of infantry, making a total of 21.664. Besides these there are in the engineer battallon 199; permanent and recruiting parties, music boys and recruits in depots, 1.12f; emissical men detached on general service, 372; ordinance department, 344; West Point detachment, 199; prison guard, 71; hospital stewards, 188; ordinance screenits, 114; commissary screamts, 148, and Indian scents, 340; a total of 3.997, making the whole number of emisted men in the army 24.761.

The report concludes as follows: "In conclusion, I beg to state that from personal inspections and from official reports, I am sure the army is well and economically supplied. Its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected from its scattered condition, and from the vast amount of labor necessarily imposed on it; that it has not promptly and cheerfully every call of duty and of hardship; it has accomplished an amount of work, which, as General Sheridan has well said, 'No other Nation in the world would have attempted with less than 60,000 or 70,000 men."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF SEAMEN.

Medical Inspector Thomas J. Turner, United States Navy, a momber of the board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to consider and report a plan for the better ventilation of vessels of the Navy, has just is-sued a pamphlet on the subject, with the view of baving the matter thoroughly considered and the facts about the health of vessels made public. He quotes from numerous authorities and official data to demonstrate the necessity for a better ventilation. He says that en the berth-decks of wur vessels there is not a cubic foot of air normal in quality at any one instant from the time they are put in commission until they go out. The impure air and the diseases engendered by the overcrowding of air and the diseases engendered by the overcroweing of vessels, etc., shorten the life of the sailor, and they must be added to those causes suggested by Brassey and Forbes as explaining the decline of the British and American seamen, for this skilled labor, this art and mystery of the seamen's craft, has begun to be considered as in a decline. The plan proposed for an improved ventilation is simply a modified form of the Napier system. Inspector Turner condemns the practice of scrabbing the declas of ships and the bad air are two of the most potent of the disease-producing agencies. In the case of ventilation, relief is already an accomplished fact. Dryness must follow. The one means of relief is a solved mechanical problem; the other is within the province of regulation. province of regulation.

THE NEGLECTED LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Although Congress did, at its last session, take the preliminary steps toward the erection of a building for the accommodation of the National Library, by appointing a committee to select a site, yet the fact that questions of absorbing political interest must consume a great portion of the coming short session gives rise to some apprehension that the requirements of the library may be pushed aside for another year. Should this be the case it will be a public calamity. Congress has had before it for more than four years the most pressing appeals from its ibrarian and from the joint Committee on the Library, to provide for the coormous and fast into provide for the coormous and fast in-creasing collection of books which has been so long crowding the Capitol to overflowing. Enlightened self interest alone would have dictated in prompt re-sponse to these appeals, since facility in supplying books and information to Senators and Representatives in the least possible time is directly invoived. Yet nothing whatever has been done to relieve the accumulation and the result is seen in the fact that between 65,000, and 70,000 yolumes are now piled up on the floors and gal-leries of the library. Many books are suffering injury in consequence.

FOUR PER CENTS PURCHASABLE WITH 5-208. The following is issued by the Treasury

Department to-day:

Any person subscribing hereafter for 4 per cent bonds, consols of 1907, authorized by the Act of July 14, 1870, may pay for them with any of the 5-20 bonds of the Act of March 3, 1865, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870," in the same way as if they were colled at the date of subscription in regular course; but the subscriber, to avail himself of this privileze, must accompany the subscribton with a full description of such bonds by numbers and denominations, and must within thirty days thereafter forward the bonds to this department to be applied like called bonds. Of the amount issued of the above described 5-20 bonds there is new outstanding Department to-day : the above described 5-20 bonds there is now outstanding and uncalled for the amount of \$26,085,750.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were

A brass propeller for the United States Steamer Tennessee, weighing 23,000 pounds, was cast at the Washington Navy Yard to-day.

Upon request of the Chinese Embassy, an exequator The President has appointed George E. Rice inter-

preter to the Consulate General of the United States, and Edward H. Mudgett Marshal of the Consular Court at Kanagawa, Japan. The Utah polygamy cases, involving more or less directly the question of Mormonism in that Territory, are welfor the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the first case (Gerge Revnolds, plain-iff, in error, against the United States) will probably be reached this week.

The plans for the new Barge Office at New-York have seen altered to conform to the curred building lines of the site; but the change has no effect upon the general appearance of the building as nevetofore described. It serves to enlarge the dimensions of the Examining Office. No report has been received from District-Aitorney Woodford regarding the title of the property.

TWO UNEXPLAINED DEATHS.

John Stewart, a soldier, died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday night, and an autopsy by Deputy Coroner Cushman yesterday revealed that death had been caused by a fractured shull. An investigation by the police has failed to discover how the injury was re-

ce on ceived.

A Freechman, about forty-five years of age, was found any full for the first and fired a furnished room a few days age, but had out furnish a clew to his identity to-day.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TOPICS. THE RUSSIAN SPECTRE-MR. EVARTS'S DIS-

PATCH. MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT RHYL-COMPLAINTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS-MR. EVARTS, EIGHT OR WRONG, LIKELY TO HAVE HIS WAY -LORD DUFFERIN AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF ASIA MINOR.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Nov. 2 .- Mysteries are still the order of the day, and what Mr. Gladstone on Thursday at Rhyl called government by reserve, is carried on as persistently as ever. The spectre that looms targest on the horizon is not Afghanistan but Russia. It is believed very confidently that a strong remonstrance has been addressed by the English Cabinet to Russia, respecting the alleged failure of the latter to fulfil her obligations under the Treaty of Berlin. But what the terms of it are, what the specified grounds of complaint are, what Russia is asked to do or refram from doing, and what England (in the person of Lord Beaconsfield) means to do if her admonitions are unheeded-these are the unknown quantities in the problem. So well-informed and cautious a man as Sir William Harcourt does not hesitate to assert, in a letter published this morning, that Her Majesty's Government have been en gaged during the last fortnight in efforts to unite the co-signatories of Berlin in a last attempt to keep alive that moribund performance; and that they have failed. If that be really so, it leaves England and Russia once more face to face; and the situation is threatening indeed. For both these governments have to consider, not merely their relations with each other, but each of them the grave condition of affairs in its own dominions. In Russia the Socialist or Nihilist propagand is as active as ever. In England the distress which has heretofore been felt mainly in commercial and manufacturing business, has reached an acute stage in agricultural industry also. A strike of farm-laborers in Sussex, where labor is comparatively well paid, is imminent. Simultaneously there comes a cry of distress from the tenant-farmers, no longer able to pay the excessive rents exacted by the owners of land. The papers are publishing letters from wellto-do people who are giving up their holdings because farming at present prices has ceased to be a profitable means of employing capital. I can imagine no symptom which would strike Lord Beacons field as more grave. His Government depends for support on the farmers and the agricultural interest generally. His majorities lie in the counties, not in the boroughs. Putting the publicans aside, there is no class whose suffrages this Administration has so courfed as those whose prosperity depends on the yield of the land. If these classes are in difficulties, and if they attribute their difficulties to the policy of the Government, as they are almost sure to do, it will convince Lord Beaconsfield that his hold on the country can only be saved by some very showy success abroad. There has the peril, and that it is which makes it more probable than ever that he will push his new quarrel with Russia to the bitter As for joint action against Russia in the general

interest of Europe, there seems little reason to believe that the Powers can be united for such an end. An English demand for such \*action borders on the impudent, as Sir William Harcourt points out. A proposal for a collective guarantee to enforce the Treaty of Berlin was brought forward in the Congress, and was rejected. But it was Russia who brought it forward, and England who opposed it and secured its rejection. Germany and Austria sustained it; Turkey, France and Italy voted with England in the majority against it. Why ! Simply because the proposal was then understood to be meant to insure (for once) the performance of her agreements by Turkey; and England was not willing that Turkey should be made to perform them. The English Plenipotentiaries "wanted to leave the door ajar for the Porte, and had not the sense or the foresight to perceive that they left it wide open for Russia." In vain Prince Gortschakoff urged that Russia would be as fully subject to it as Turkey, and that she stood quite ready as regarded herself to admit the control and superintendence of the Powers. Lord Beaconsfield would none of it. Lord Salisbury appears in the protocols as the chief opponent of the proposal. With what hope of being listened to can be and his chief now urge n other Powers the adoption of a measure which they might have had at the time by simply consenting to the Russian' suggestion, but which they then intrigued against and defeated f possible," asks Sir William, "for diplomatic incapacity to go further than this ?" It is difficult not to agree with the same writer in

his remark that the fate is overtaking the foreign policy of the Government which sooner or later arrives to all shams-it is being found out. Public opinion mayes slowly, but it moves. England can be kent in the dark about Afghanistan by suppressing Indian papers publicly promised by the Govern ment at the end of last session, and still withheld, and by suppressing the answer of Shere Ali. But the Berlin protocols are in print. The history of that "triumph" and the true meaning of "peace with honor" are making their way to the mind of the average Englishman. The average Englishman does not read protocols, it is true, but he hears and reads the speeches of Liberal leaders who do read them. Mr. Gladstone has spoken after three months of silence on the platform. In great part, his Rhyle address is devoted to Indian affairs, but his demonstration of the rottenness of the Berlin triumph is not less effective because comparatively brief. Two such speeches as Mr. Gladstone's in Wales and Sir William Harcourt's at Scarborough, both made this week, go far toward the education of the electors. Mr. Gladstone's was moderate throughout and in his very best manner. Nor was it less telling and animated for its moderation. I know few better examples of his oratory than the passage in which he contrasts the Geneva Arbitration with the "spirited" foreign policy now in fashion. The Tories have never grown weary of criticising that payment of Three Millions under the award. A grievous burden on the country they called it. Was it more grievous than the Six Millions spent this year by the Tories themselves in vain military preparations? asks Mr. Gladstone. The verdict at Geneva was a harsh one, say the Tories, and be agrees with them. But he none the less adheres to his belief that "that method of settling public controversy is just, wise, politic and Christian, whereas bluster and braggadocio are not.

"Appeals to animosity may bear fruit at the tim when we least expect it. We look at the forty millions of Americans, and we look at the eighty millions of Russians, and we say it was better to make forty millions of friends than to make eighty millions of enemies."

There, in one eloquent sentence, is the complete defence of Liberal policy six years ago, and the complete condemnation of Conservative policy to

A very brief account has reached us by cable of Mr. Evarts's dispatch to Lord Salisbury respecting the new fishery trouble. A longer telegram gives a summary of your article on the subject-from the conclusion of which nobody can well dissent-and of some others. But the facts are not in possession of the public here, and the chief feeling excited is one of surprise that a fresh topic of foreign dispute should arise in the West. But one London paper pretends to discuss the matter at all; and it does so in such manifest ignorance that it might as well have left it alone. The one opinion I hear expressed by everybody is this: that whether Mr. Evarts is right or wrong he will have his way. This Government has too many quarrels on hand to enter upon another at present.

Lord Dufferin was heartily welcomed on his arrival in Ireland. He came on to London almost immediately, and left London vesterday "for

Paris," say the bulletins, after an interview with the Colonial Secretary, to whom he was bound to report himself, and met Lord Lorne, on whom, let us hope, he bestowed a handful of good advice. Not a word has been said about his acceptance of that Governorship of Asia Minor which is believed to have been waiting for him. His friends hope he will keep clear of it. Hitherto he has been a successful man. If he goes to Asia Minor he enters upon a task in which failure is certain. No man can perform the impossible, and even Lord Dufferin ought not to be asked to make the Turk keep his promises. Only last week we heard that Sir Austen Layard had finally extorted from the Sultan some sort of convention for the better administration of Asia Minor. It was triumphantly said to be the very convention which Lord Salisbury had proposed, with one trifling exception. By Lord Salisbury's scheme, the officers who were to carry out reforms were to be Englishmen. The canny Turk struck out "Englishmen" and put in "Europeans," and to this Lord Salisbury seems to have assented. The change enables the Sultan to appoint a Greek or any nondescript who hails from any part of the Continent, or even a Russian. The effect will probably be that the scum of the Levant will appear on the scene as "reformers." But to-day a Constantinople telegram brings word that the Porte has informed Sir Ansten Layard that it will begin its work in one province only of Asia Minor; " postponing the complete realization of projected reforms until such time as the state of the finances shall permit of its being attempted." This means that one more effort is to be made to secure a loan with an English guarantee; which even this Ministry are not reckless enough to give. A man might be forgiven for wondering whether even Sir Austen Layard might not some day begin to tire of his interesting client. If Lord Dufferin has the sagacity with which he is credited he will hold utterly aloof from any Anglo-Turkish post that may be pressed upon him, no matter how brilliant the offer be made to look. G. W. S.

SCHEMES AT THE CITY HALL.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF ALDER-MEN-INTRIGUES FOR THE PRESIDENCY-CURI-

OUS RUMORS ABOUT MAYOR ELY. The Beard of Aldermen for 1879 is the subct of much gossip among politicians. It will consist of six Republicans, seven Anti-Tammany Democrats and nine Tammany Democrats. The Republicans and And Tammany Democrate will continue the alliance they formed before election, and will consequently be the ruiting power of the Board. Before the Board will come for consideration and consent several nominations for high offices in the city government which Mayor Cooper will have in his gift during the coming year. The most important of these nominations is that for Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Campbell's term of office expiring a year from December.

It has been rumored for several days that Tammany

Hall was endeavoring to persuade three of the Anti-Tan many Democrats to vote with the Tammany Democrats in the organization of the Board. When inquiry was made about the matter, the Tammany in the Board said that they had not made any such attempt. They said that such a combination would prove of no avail even if made, because the Legislature would at once probably pass a bill taking away the power of confirmation from the Board of Aldermen and giving the unrestricted right of making appointments to the Mayor. This in effect would clothe Mr. Cooper with far more power than he will enjoy upon entering office under the present form of government.

There is a quiet canvass going on among the persons eected members of the new Board for votes for the officers of the Board. It was reported that a caucus of the members-elect would be neld that day. caucus of the members-elect would be neld that day. But none was held, and none will probably be held until about the middle of December. There are two candidates for the office of president of the Board-Alderman Morris and Jordan L. Mott, Alderman-elect from the Twenty-tuird and Twenty-fourth Wards. Some Republicans argue that as the Republicans contributed 50,000 votes for the combination ticks they are entitled to the office of president of the Board of Aldermen, and with it to representation on the Board of Apportionment. They also argue that Mr. Morris is entitled to it by virtue of his long experience in the Board. The Anti-Tammany Democrats, on the other hand, argue that Mayor Cooper can cooperate in governing the city with Mr. Mott, a Democrat, as president of the Board of Aldermen and member of the Board of Apportionment, better than he could with a Republican like Mr. Morris. The argument is made that as the Democrats are in the majority in the Board they should have the presiding officer. Tammany will undoubtedly watch its chance to sow dissension among its fees; but in the meantime, it is said, will endeavor to impress voters with its desire to further "reform measures."

There was a rumor among the Aldermen that

ther "reform measures."

There was a rumor among the Aldermen that Mayor Ely intended to nominate that day Benjamin F. Manierre and General Alexander Snaler as Police Commissioners, to fill the places of Police Commissioners Erhardt and Wheeler. But no such nominations were made, and the Mayor stated that he did not intend to send in any nominations for office during the day. It was also rumored that Mayor Ely pu posed nominating men for Police Commissioner seatisfactory to Tammany, and then resigning the Mayoralty under a promise of being appointed a Tax Commissioner by President Roberts, of the Board of Aldermen, who would succeed him as Mayor.

MERCHANTS VISITING THE NAVY YARD.

Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having extended an invitation to the members of the New-York Board of Com merce to visit the Navy Yard, it was accepted yesterday. A revenue steamer was waiting at the foot of Wall-st. at 1 o'clock to convey the guests to the Navy Yard, and a party of about 100 embarked, made up of members of the Board and their friends, including a

They were met at the Navy Yark by the Commandan They were met at the Navy Yark by the Commandant and his staff, and the party in long file were shown through the buildings and about the grounds. The great storchouses, the machine shops and foundries, the preparation and storing of clothing, the armories and the sail lofts, were all visited in succession, and the guests expressed themselves much pleased with the well-kept air of the rooms, and of the grounds about the buildings. Their attention was called to the great improvements which had been made by filing up and grading off waise places, converting them into pleasant stretches of green sward. The Sailors' Home and the Receiving and produced were also visited. The officers were assiduous in their attentions, and explained all things curious to the eyes of their visitors.

A intend was spread at the Commandant's house, and as

visitors.

A much was spread at the Commandant's house, and as a finish to the entertainment, and to show the discipline of the men about the yard, the fire alarm was sounded. In a surprisingly short time six streams of water were playing on the building from two steam fire engines, and a turboar and a line of sentinels had been placed about the building to keep away an imaginary crowd. The party came away somewhat tired from their long jaunt, but unanimous in praise of what they had seen of the Navy Yard and its thorough discipline in all departments.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

COAL MINERS ON STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—All the coal miners in the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio, are on strike, demanding a quarter of a cent advance per bushel.

DEATH ON THE DEATH OF THE DEATH

ter of a cent advance per bushel.

DEATH ON THE RAILWAY TRACK.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Heary R. Bart, fireman on the Senthern Central, was crushed to death this evening, under the transom of a tender. His foot slipped in alighting from the engine, and he was thrown on the track.

from the engine, and he was thrown on the track.

A SUSPENDED BANK TO RESUME.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Nov. 13.—The First National Bank of Tamaqua, which auspended payment on the 14th of October tast, will resume business on Sautrday next.

THE FLIGHT OF A MERCHANT.

BOSION, Nov. 13.—J. F. Gourley, a dry goods dealer here disappeared on Monday after secretly suppang off a large portion of his stock. About \$5,000 worth of the goods have been recovered at the railroad station.

goods have been recovered at the railroad station.

A LECTURE ON THE PARIS EXHIBITION.
CHAMPAIGNE, Ill., Nov. 13.—Dr. Gregory lectured here last night by special request on "The Aima Facts and Results of the Paris Expention." The doctor's report on the Exposition to the Governor is now being prepared, and will embrace matters of great interest.

THE ADVOCATES OF WOMAN SUPFRAGE.
INDIANAPOLIS. Nov. 13.—The Conventions of the American Women's Buffrage Association met today, with delegates present from thricen States. The proceedings were mainly of a business character. The might session was devoted to speaking.

devoted to speaking.

WESTERN DRUGGISTS IN COUNCIL.
CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Western Wholesale
Drugsists' Association met here to day. Thomas Lord, of Chicago, was elected president; J. C. Richardson, of St. Louis,
vice-president, and S. M. Strong, of Cleveland, treasurer.
OMIGED TO BREAKPAST ON BREAD AND COPPEE.
AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Owing to a fire in the
stort-room of the State Prison this evening, which destroyed
the entire stock of provisions for the month, including flour,
ments, vegetables, etc., the convicts will have only bread and
coffee for breakfast.

RUSSIA AND THE TREATY.

INTERNATIONAL SCRUTINY PROPOSED. THE CZAR'S PROMISE REAFFIRMED BY COUNT

SCHOUVALOFF. At St. Petersburg the proposal to establish an International Commission which would supervise the execution of the Berlin Treaty is receiving consideration. Count Schouvaloft has reaffirmed, at Pesth, the Czar's intention to fulfil his engagements. Turkey is trying to raise a loan with British assistance.

A NEW RUSSIAN SCHEME ON FOOT. AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION CONTEMPLATED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1878 The correspondent of The Times, at Pesth, telegraphs as follows: "From all that has transpired it seems the report concerning Count Schonvaloff's promotion from the London Embassy for the present

are unfounded. sion, charged to watch the execution of the Berlin Treaty, seems to be under consideration in St.

Count Schouvaloff has had a private audience with the Emperor of Austria at Pesth. He subsequently informed a journalist that he was the bearer of no new proposals, that he came to Pesth to settle some minor matters, and repeated the as-

bearer of no new proposals, that he came to Pestin to settle some minor matters, and repeated the assurances of the Czar's desire to faithfully respect the Ireaty of Berlin.

A serious disturbance has broken out at Neid, a district in Arabia.

It is stated at Constantinople that England is earnestly assisting the Porte in its endeavor to conclude a loan to be guaranteed on the revenues of Syria and the surplus Egyptian tribute.

DEPARTURE OF LORD LORNE.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1873.
The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopoid, left the St. Pancras Terminus for Liverpool at mid-night. A large crowd witnessed their departure, and re-peatedly cheered the Marquis and Princess.

> THE NEW INDIAN GOLD FIELDS. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878.

The new gold discovery in India is described as follows: "Within an area of twenty-five by thirteen miles ninety outcrops were discovered of auriferous quartz from two to four feet thick, yielding from a erous quartz from two to four feet thics, yielder stone shows, when broken, line and coarse seams and jagged pieces the size of a pea. In some reefs much of the stone will probably not pay for working, but it is believed, on the whole, a very large and profitable industry will be insured with the sid of capital and good management. Wynaad is healthy and pleasant for Europeans nine months of the year, but fevers prevail during three months."

REDUCING WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN. London, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878.

Eighteen iron firms of Ashton, Hyde, Staleybridge, Newton and Guidebridge, have given notice of their intention to reduce the wages of skilled workmen two shillings a week, and of unskilled workmen one shilling a week, after November 14.

The cotton manufacturers at Glasgow have resolved to reduce the working hours in their establishments one third. This will affect 8,000 work people.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878.

The statement of the Paris Estafette that the German Government has decided definitely to occupy the whole of the Samoan Archipelago, is highly improbable. Germany has invited England to cooperate in demanding from Samoa equal rights for traders, set-tlers and mariners with any other nation, probably on account of the treaty between Samoa and the United States. Germany professes to desire no more than equality under some agreement embodying the "most favored nation" clause.

RETRENCHMENT IN FRANCE. The Budget Committee have reduced the estimated expenditures of the next budget 25,000,000 francs [\$4,550,000]. The estimate for the Army is 549,7000,000 francs [\$99,718,000], being an increase of 8,500,000 francs [\$1,547,000].

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON SOCIALISM.

Wieshaden, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878. Emperor William, replying to an address presented to His Majesty by a deputation of the Town Council of Wiesbaden, said he hoped soon to resume the Government. He trusted that Germany's stand against criminal tendencies would be imitated by other States. "The peril." he said, "is common, and so ought to be the defence."

THE PAPAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Rome, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878. The exiled German bishops, in reply to the request of the Vatican to state their views about the pending negotiations between Germany and the Vatiean, have addressed a memorial to the Pope expressing a wish that an countable arrangement may be reached.

THE EGYPTIAN LOAN SUBSCRIBED. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878,

The subscriptions to the new Egyptian loan closed yesterday. The loan was fully subscribed at 73, and the serip is quoted on the Stock Exchange at 1219 per cent premium.

SNOW STORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878. Snow storms of exceptional severity for this time of the year prevail in the north and northwest of England, and throughout Scotland.

ANOTHER INDIA HOUSE BANKRUPT. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1878. Donner & Co., East India merchants, have ailed. Their liabilities are \$500,000.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION STILL AT CABUL. LONDON, Wednesday, Nev. 13, 1878. The Russian mission at Cabul, Afghanistan,

REPLIES TO SECRETARY EVARTS.

TORONTO, Nov. 13 .- A special telegram from London to The Globe says: "The Times, in an editorial article, discussing the late correspondence between the United States and the British Governments, says: 'Mr. Evarts's remarks concerning the unanimity of the award are very weak. If unanimity is the necessary condition of the award, it would have given each member of the commission power to override the others. The objection that the amount of the award was more than had been expected, is not valid either in law or morality; but if quescion submitted to them, that would be fatal to the award."

Award."

Concerning the correspondence arising with regard to the Newfoundland fishermen, The Times says: "It is admitted at once that the conduct of these men is indefensible; but we must demur to the confection of Mr. Evarts that a law of the Newfoundland Legislature could in no case apply to fishermen coming from the states. Mr. Evarts's position is not sostainable. It is said in extenuation of the conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen that they were not the first to take the law into their own hands."

THE BONANZA MINES.

A SENSATION IN SAN FRANCISCO-THE DISCHARGE OF MINERS-POSSIBLE RESUMPTION SOON. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 .- A dispatch of last

night from Virginia City about the discharge of miners created a sensation in Pine-st. this morn-ing, and caused a heavy drop in the Bonansa stocks, and nearly 5,000 shares of California and over 11,000 shares of Consolidated Virginia changed hands at prices ranging from 8% to 10 for the former and 84 to 11 for the latter. Numberless reports are affoat comcerning the real meaning of the recent action of the managers of the mine in discharging the men. The utterances of Mr. Mackay are strongly in contrast with his statement last April before the Commisstore room of the State Prison this evening, which destroyed the entire stock of provisions for the menth, heluding flour, meats, vegetables, etc., the convicts will have only bread and coffee for breakfast.

THE TRUE POSITION OF RAILHOADS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13.—At the mothing sease as son of the Convention of state Railroad Commissioners, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to consider the true status of railroad corporations in the body politic. Adjourned to meet in January.

OFFICERS OF A VETERANS HOME.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The trustees of the New York State Soldier's and Sallors Home, who methere to-day appointed Captain E. C. Parkingon, of Brooklyn, pechanical Superintendent, and liv. F. Wylle, of Bath. Surgeon. The Home will be opened for inmattee about January 1st.

stores of Storey County in relation to the assessment of a buillon tax, when he said that the prospects of the Consolidated Virginia and the California are as good as at any provious time; that there is enough of the special form eighteen to twenty millions, even if it should not reach more than three feet deeper than a present developed. The opinion is quite generally expressed that it is part of a "bear" than the contest between the Flood and Skae fe-vions, A Verginia City dispatch says the acting supering density of the Bonania Mines, stated to a reporter this evening, that the real cause of the discharge of the unea was the intense heat. The miners will resume work here as soon as connection is made with the Ophir. This will be in ten days. sioners of Storey County in relation to the assess-